2: Lee T-5 (1855-1858) 1957
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turning to the right, round the point of a high bluff we rode along its banks, discovering as we advanced broken patches of prairie where it was evident some tribe had grown its last year's corn. The valley is called, in the Indian [103] tongue, *Lescoha*, and the stream, which we were following towards its source, *Boge Lescoha*.

574 In the afternoon we came in sight of a large town situated directly at the foot of a mountain which bounded the plain on its northern side. A mile outside we were met by a party of eight or ten, who approached us on a dashing gallop and escorted us in. When we had reached the square, the same surly chief who had so often visited Big Wolf to listen to the voice of that wonderful thing which Moko carried in her bosom came forward and bade us welcome. Then I knew we were in the camp of the Spotted Leopard.

361 The village was built on both sides of the Boge Lescoha, which had its source in a large spring under the mountain, not far distant. It divided the town in the center, the civil chief's tent being on one side and the war chief's on the other.

727 A short half-hour only had passed, when the horn sounded
535 the war dance. I was conducted to the center somewhat nervous and apprehensive—the apparitions of Martin and Stewart flitting before my mental vision—nevertheless, there remained an inward confidence I would not be put to death, because I had kept the covenant. While in this state of perplexity, the warriors were issuing from their tents, whither they had gone when the horn sounded, to gird on their belts, and decorate themselves with such scalps as they possessed, and were assembling round me. The signal given, the dance began, and was conducted in the usual manner, such as I have before attempted to describe, but which the reader must see before he can fully

192 edge of Spanish or English. The list is representative but not exhaustive.

192 Place names from Spanish: ciwáwa? *Chihuahua;* me?he? *Mexico.*

●103 Place names from English:[*] ?ahpaɬeI *Apache;* ?inihúma? *Indiahoma;* ?okohóma? *Oklahoma;* paksin *Fazon;* posto·kI *Post Oak* (Mission); takin *Duncan;* tepo *Temple;* teksis *Texas;* totn *Lawton;* ca·núki *Chattanooga;* cikisé·? *Chickasaw;* sirafri? *Snyder;* manpá·kI *Mountain Park;* maro· *Marlow;* wo·ris *Walters.*

It may also be noted that a number of Comanche place names are newly coined descriptive forms: ?ekanarimi·? *Red Store* (An old trading post 3–4 miles south of Fort Sill established ca. 1876); ?ohahpuhaknI *Yellow Church* (Baptist Reformed church and mission at Fort Sill, Oklahoma); pasivanarimi·? *Fletcher (sand town);* tu·so·kwe? *Anadarko* (tu·-, *black* + so·- *many* + ?o·kwE *flow* + -?).

192 551 Personal names from Spanish: ?ombre? (hombre) *man;* puta? (puta) *whore;* tihá·no? (tejano) *Texan;* tirásas (Teresa); tokoyán (Don Julian, or Don Juan); tosamaría? (tosa- *white* + *María*); tomá·sa? (Tomas); kupá·re? (compadre) *godfather, friend;* kuhmahci·tO (Comanchito) *Comanche* [diminutive]; kurú·s (cruz) *cross;* ca·ves (Chavez); civá·to? (chivato) *young kid, he-goat;* wa·n (Juan).

English personal names: ?amaru? *Andrew;* pesi? *Bessie;* piriks *Felix;* po?o? *Paul;* to·me? *Tommy;* tu?ni? *Tony;* ko·ra? *Cora;* maikI *Mike;* meni·? *Minnie;* míru? *Myrtle;* na·ni? *Nanny;* nere? *Nelly.*

192 552 A list of tribal names might also be given here. The precise provenience of these terms is not clear. They may derive from English, or possibly Mexican Spanish or Indian sources: pi?avoro? *Pueblo Indians;*

[*] All names given here refer to places in Oklahoma, except, of course, the state names Oklahoma and Texas. It may be noted that there are no Comanche names for Oklahoma City, the United States, etc.